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ed report, the wages of prostitution on this occasion. Yet still it is by no means clear that Ireland suffers from the effects of the Union. We have not in the Imperial Parliament a more corrupt legislature, and there is less of the irritation of party politics. Dublin may suffer a little, and the retailers of superfluities may loudly complain of the diminution of their sales, but commerce is independent of such feeble aids, and draws very little support from the luxurious classes. The funds of luxury do little, but the capital employed in trade does much to furnish profitable employment to the working classes, and support the independence of a nation. "Princes and Lords may flourish or may fade."

and so may those most immediately dependant on them, but national happiness is built on a more secure basis, and is founded on frugality, industry, and enlightened and well directed perseverance.

Many failures have taken place in Dublin, and by some these have been attributed to the effects of the union. But no—overtrading, and a wish to imitate the foolish votaries of luxury and folly in high life, often multiply bankruptcies, and produce the evils so justly to be deplored.—Live within compass, and moderate ambitious desires, are maxims admirably calculated to promote the real prosperity of nations or of individuals.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

MEETING OF THE FREEHOLDERS OF MIDDLESEX.

At a numerous and respectable meeting of the freeholders of the county of Middlesex, held at the Mermaid, Hackney, on Thursday the 26th day of April, 1810, pursuant to a requisition, the following resolutions were entered into:

Resolved...That the petition now read be adopted, and that it be presented to the House of Commons by our representatives, George Byng, and William Mellish, esqrs, who are hereby instructed to support the same.

That we highly approve of the proceedings of the Electors of Westminster, at their late meeting; and most heartily concur in the sentiments contained in their

letter to Sir Francis Burdett, and in his answer.

That the thanks of this meeting are due, and are hereby given to Sir Francis Burdett, bart. for his truly patriotic conduct in Parliament; for his unanswered and unanswerable argument in the case of John Gale Jones, vindicating the rights of the subject, and denying the power of the House of Commons to imprison, without trial, and during pleasure, the people of England; for his letter to the Speaker protesting against the power of the House of Commons to imprison, in like manner, one of their members, for laying before his Constituents a faithful account of his conduct in Parliament, and for his constitutional resistance to the Speaker's warrant, whereby he has given a practical illustration of its inefficiency, and has shown that it could not be put in force without military aid, a violation of our ancient laws, and a breach of the privileges of Englishmen.

That these resolutions be fairly transcribed, and presented to Sir Francis Burdett by the sheriff, accompanied by George Byng and William Mellish, esqrs. our representatives.

That the address to Sir Francis Burdett, which has been read, be adopted at the act of this meeting.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to George Byng, esq. one of our representatives, for his general conduct in parliament.

That the thanks of this meeting be given to the Sheriffs for their readiness in calling this meeting, and for their judicious and impartial conduct in the chair.

That these resolutions be advertised.

M. Wood, }
JOHN ATKINS. } Sheriffs

TO THE HONOURABLE THE COMMONS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

The petition of the freeholders of Middlesex agreed to in full county this 26th day of April, 1810

Showeth, that we have observed with concern that in the cases of Mr. John Gale Jones and Sir Francis Burdett, bart. your house assumed and exercised a power unknown to the law and unwarranted by the constitution.

Your Speaker's warrant has been executed by military force—an Englishman's house, his sanctuary, has been violated and the blood of unoffending citizens has been shed in the streets.

Against the existence as well as the